WHARDSING YOURSEN

days, you know.) said "served din right, and piety and philanthropy slept casy.

A short time since, a man stole some \$90,000 from the Suffolk Bank, Boston—stole it genteelly; and he was called a "defaulter." He was not a thief; oh! no, not he. He was a defaulting bank officer. Abla caused sided him; his defeated. officer. Able counsel aided him in his defence He was tried amidst a group of sympathizing friends, and hundreds prayed, as does th of an old indictment: "May the good Lord send you a safe deliverance." Then he had done up the thing on a magnificent scale, too. This is why he had friends around him and was not called a thief. This gigantic default made his sin white as snow in the eyes of

Well, this man-Mr. Brewer was his name was tried the other day in Boston, found guilty, and sentenced to one day's solitary confinement and three years in the State's prison! The humane judge expressed much sympathy and regret at being obliged to sentence him so long. If he has made his whole property safe, he gets \$30,000 a year for his services to the State. Whether he done this or not, he will be respected when he comes out, and perhaps be pardoned before

Suppose a man had stolen a horse worth a hun-dred dollars: would he have been sentenced to less than three years? The probability is, he would have received six years, if he was a poor man, and was not able to wear a fine coat. What encouragement is there for honesty among the children of ignorance and want, when they see men who get good salaries stealing their \$100,000 time, and receiving a less sentence than those who steal \$100 to save themselves from starvation? But there is aristocracy of thieves, as well as other professions .- Providence Mirror.

Valuable Reform.

The State of Indiana has adopted the following form for deeds in the new code just revised in that State; Mr. Robert Dale Owen is the author. The old form contained four hundred and fifty words! the new contains eighty!

FORM OF WARRANTEE DEED.

John Doe and Mary, his wife, of Marion county, State of Indiana, convey and warrant to Richard Roe, same county and State, lot number nine, in the city of Indianapolis, for the sum of one thousand dollars, this 15th of May, 1852.

JOHN DOE, [L. S.]

MARY DOE, [L. S.]

County of Marion, State of Indiana, ss.

Before me, John Smith, a justice of the peace for said county, this 16th day of May, 1852, John Doe and Mary Doe acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed. JOHN SMITH, J. P. [L. s.]

FORM OF A QUIT CLAIM DEED.

John Doe and Mary, his wife, quit claim to Richard Roe lot number seven, in the city of Indianapolis, for the sum of five hundred dollars, this 15th day of May, 1852.

JOHN DOE, [L. s.] MARY DOE, [L. s.]

(The acknowledgment as before.) FORM OF MORTGAGE.

John Doe and Mary, his wife, mortgage and warrant to Richard Roe lot No. 14, in the city of Indianapolis, to secure the repayment of \$200, (or to secure the payment, at the time become due, of two notes of equal date herewith, each for \$100, the first due in one year from date, the second due in two years from date,) this 17th of May, 1852. JOHN DOE, [L. s.] MARY DOE, [L. s.]

(The acknowledgment as before.)

WASHINGTON'S COMMISSION AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—It appears from an article in The Boston Journal that this interesting document is still in existence, and in that city; having been lent by that the United States would not fail to avenge its present possessor to the Jersey Continentalers their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, tion during for their ins The history of the commission is as follows: In the year 1822 or '23, some workmen employed quarter in battle, should follow the execution of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina in repairing the Capitol at Richmond, Va., were ordered to carry away and destroy a large quan-tity of old papers which had accumulated in one

of the apartments of the building.

From these papers this commission was selected by John Parks, one of the workmen, now nt of Springfield. Numerous other papers of considerable value and importance, as objects of curiosity, were also found and carried away by various persons. The remainder of the papers were destroyed. The commission remained in the possession of Mr. Parks from the bers. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d mained in the possession of Mr. Parks from the bers. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d time referred to until the year 1849, when it was of March, 1813, vesting the President with the from him procured by its present owner.

The commission is neatly framed and mounted,

with its brief but strange history inscribed on the back of the frame, together with an article copied from the Boston Journal of December 21, 1849, eulogistic of the character and services of the immortal Washington. This commission, the Journal adds, has one sad feature in its history.

The parchment, connected as it is with the ng of a new da among nations, dictated by the wisest and best men our country has ever luced, and signed by the President of the produced, and signed by the President of the first Congress, John Hancock, was, by the representatives of a sovereign State, consigned to obscurity, with other documents deemed equally ss, but perhaps almost as valuable

In keeping with this act is the neglect of our government to purchase Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington. What a commentary on the veneration of this country for the mementoes of our distinguished men!

GEN. SCOTT IN PRIVATE LIFE .- A friend writes us a letter from Washington, from which we take the following account of the character and bearing of the people's candidate for President :

"In his personal intercourse he is the most easy and agreeatie man in the world. He makes no distinction of persons-Senators, farmers, generals, children and all fare alike at his hands The moment you hear his voice, and catch the kind and gentle expression of his gray eye, you dismiss every thought of embarrassment, enter at once into conversation, as with an old and familiar friend. In a crowd of ten thousand men, every eye would turn instinctively to him as so many magnetic needles to the pole. Of all American generals, living or dead, he is undoubtedly the greatest—while those who know him believe in their hearts that in all the qualities of a great, generous, and good man, he is second to no other. He is entirely national in all his views, and very far above that bitterness of party feeling which so generally characterizes those who are only statesmen. He is not, and never has been, proscriptive, as thousands of brave Demo-crats, who have shared with him the rude comforts of the camp, and the dangers and sufferings of the battle-field, will testify."—N. Y. Tribune.

DECLARED A NUISANCE .- We learn that the Board of Health have declared the numerous shade-trees planted in various parts of the city, called the Alianthus, (or Tree of Heaven,) which emits, when in bloom, so oppressive an odor, a nuisance; and, as a consequence, they will ultimately be supplanted by others less objectionable.

[Hepublic.

The public very unanimously came to the same conclusion some time ago!

LIFE AND SERVICES

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.] Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in irginia, on the 18th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William nd Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of

light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, wo British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield cott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious.

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory The battle lasted for many hours, and was fough on the part of the Americans with most fearfu odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen nundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was nopeless. Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off-the taunts of the enemy checkedthe character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular men

At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doc-trine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this loctrine-her naturalization laws being founded upon the opposite theory.
While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the

British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish risoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene :

"Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high alter cations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them any one of the party. In the midst of this ani- at this time was to prevent, if possible, any dimated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but, though unarmed, the laws of the federal government. Scott's ould not be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual alle giance.

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citiformed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions-one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only tweny seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General

the army which was then concentrating at that nation.' the army which was then concentrating at that point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th rising storm. His able services on that occasion of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies apflower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge! They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying than make a passing allusion.

enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the Boy-General of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her worldrenowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is enti-

thed to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it is frequently called) was fought on the 26th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippe-The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest-fought battle of the

war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, i would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by uni-

versal consent, "the hero of Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niag ara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduc in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States.'

the United States."

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of thanks.

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army-"The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation no inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field: and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero ef battles, but as the hero of humanity."

After the termination of the Black Hawk war. Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the United States government comm treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various cons held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the com mission was to procure a treaty just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war

and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:
"Allow me to congratulate you upon this for-

tunate consummation of your arduous duties and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened t embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin itizens of Charleston moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services, on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of i still remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1886, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court, after full investigation, pronounced the charges against Gen. Scott unsustained; and, further, that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of campaign was all devised and prosecuted with

energy, steadiness, and ability." 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the Presiden to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caro line within the American territory. The whole population of northern New York seemed about march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The of the administration was to preserve the peace between the two nations until pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this pur-pose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and the civil authorities; and addressing immense gatherings of the excited citizens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and

humanity.

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself A few days after this promotion, General within the last year upon our Canada frontier, Brown, then chief in command on the Niagars and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill universal admiration and gratitude of the whole

again deputed by the government to calm the

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar-was stormed, and the battles Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubus co, Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and ghting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in an-cient or modern history can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico!

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has peen devoted to the service and glory of his ountry, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he as fought and bled alike for the North and South; and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever, provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in avor of the protective system, and got tariff votes thereby; but as soon as elected, became a sudder convert to the doctrines of free trade.

When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his past history s the best guaranty for his future conduct.

R. R. R. No. 1, & R. R. R. No. 2. THE NEW REMEDY— LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO

LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO.

R. R. R. No. 2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL OHRONIC AND
SCROFFULOUS DISEASES.

IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;
IT CLEANSES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM
ALL SCROFFULOUS HUMORS;
IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES
AND MUSCLES
ALL DISEASED DEPOSITS;
IT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH
HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

IT IS WAIRANTED TO CURE—

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—White Swelling, Scrofula, Humors, Cancers, Tumors, Rickets, Syphilis, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Rickets,
Salt Rheum,
Bronchial Tumors,
Hackir
In either of the above-named Diseases
WE GUARANTEE Ulcers, Fever Sores, Hacking Dry Cough.

hat the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, bene IN A FEW HOURS

fter taking it. CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS
WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER
TAKING THREE DOSES. IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES.

In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remed he weak and sickly invalid feels its electrical agency thrills hrough every cell and cavern of the system, imparting hea and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory vessel in t SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

This Remedy is warranted to cure Scrofula in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM

ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS, Handular Swellings, Ulcers in the Throat, Tumors, Cane Nodes, White Swellings, Handuar Sweilings,
FEVER SORES,
Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubucular Consum
Rickets, and all deep-seated diseases. RADWAY'S F

Rickets, and all deep-seated diseases. RADWAY'S RENO-VATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure.

ITS ACTION
is direct, and instantly experienced upon the seat of the
disease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver,
heart, pancreas, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or

neart, pancreas, kuneys, stomach or lowers, brain, or spinal marrow.

IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN, producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors secreted in this organ.

FIESTERING SORES.

The most repulsive sores and eruptions are instantly relieved from irritation and quickly removed from the skin.

HOW RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT CURES CONSUMPTION. CONSUMPTION.

To cure Consumption we must step decay and rebuild and the worn-out organs of the system that disease has con-

heal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has consumed.

We must treat every organ in the system, for the Lungs are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the Heart, the Kidneys, Bladder, and Pancreas; and, in fact, every organ in the body is more or less tainted with decomposition and decay.

THE LUNGS

ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM. When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to receive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to sustain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the air-cells, the more painful, irritable, and suffocating is the weight upon the lungs.

THE GLANDS

become swellen from the irritation and inflammation of the lungs.

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT
sre formed from unhealthy deposits, which the lungs are
unable to eject without the sid of powerful emeties, and the
liver too weak and feeble to secrete.

PUS
becomes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and is
formed into lumps, which ulcerate, suppurate, and discharge
THE AIRCELLS
are clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so that
breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
THE LUNGS.

It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all dis-

It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all diseased deposit, cleaning the air-cells from all diseased humors. REMOVES FROM THE GLANDS inflammation, and rids the Throat from Ulcers, Tumors, Hard Swellings, and other diseased deposits.

TO THE LUVER,

It will impart tone and energy.

AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM AND EVERY comparison and cleanse from putri matter and humors.

IN TEN MINUTES

after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. It immediately aliasy the irritable cough, loosens the tightness across the chest, and relieves the sharp wrenching pains. Let the afflicted call upon CHAS. FOOTT & CO., and W. H. GILMAN.

W. H. GILMAN.
N. B.
KABWAY,S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, AND RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, are two distinct Preparations; yet, in many cases, they are intended to be used together. The patient, by reading the advertisement attentively, will ascertain the remedy requisite to meet the complaint R. R. R.

PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most severe pains in a few minutes. In New York, hundreds who are afflicted, call at the Medical Office of RADWAY & CO., and have the Ready Relief applied gratis. It never fails in relieving the most painful paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES OR LESS.

FIVE MINUTES OR LESS.

TO THE SICK OF THIS DISTRICT.

If you will call upon our Agents, and try the Relief, we will guarantee you instant relief from Pain, and a quick oure of its cause.

BEAR IN MIND,

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES, AND CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND NERVOUS COM-PLAINTS

IN A FEW HOURS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL!

THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS IN FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES

And has cured— Rheumatism In Four Hours
In One Hour
In Ten Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In One Second
In Three Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Ten Minutes
In Tour Hours
In Twenty Hours
In Twenty Hours
In Systems, Bruises, C Neuralgia
Croup
Diarrhea
Toothache
Spusms
Cramps
Sick Hendache
Chill Blains Chill Blains
Sore Throat
In Four Hours
In Twenty Hours
Spinal Complaints, Stiff Joints, Strains, Bruises, Cuts,
Wounds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tic Doloreux,
and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RAI
WAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, an pains, RAD

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 162 FULTON STREET, N Y. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 102 FULTON STREET, N.Y.
PRIOES OF RADWAY'S REMEDIES:
Radway's Renovating Resolvent, \$1 per bottle.
Radway's Ready Relief, 25 cents, 56 cents, and \$1.
The Dollar Bottles of Relief contain five times the quantity of the Twenty-Five Cent Hottles.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 FULTON Street, New York

RADWAY & CO.,
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PRINCIPAL AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.
W. B. ZIEBER, No. 3 Ledger Buildings.
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J. F. CALLAN,
W. H. GILMAN,
J. F. CALLAN, Washington, D. C.
R. S. T. CISSELL, Georgetown, D. C.
COOK & PERI, Alexandria, Va.
DAVIS & MILLER, Baltimore, Md.

retection from Lightning.

The undersigned, being the duly appointed Agest of Stratt's Electrican and Electron Mathematics Identified the Boltzman and Electron Mathematics Identified and prepared these superior Rods, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annealed Ison, with Zine Protoctors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brass-screw connecting Joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented,) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,) trelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements for the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though piaced under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silentify discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON.

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lighthing-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition misst essential to protection against lightning. The reagents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrechloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem. University or Ga., October 8, 1850.

JOHN LECONTE, Prot. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
UNIVERSITY or GA., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are ntended. Yours, truly,

Prof. ROBT. PETER.
LEXINGTON, Kr., February 20, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, sud that I and of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For ombining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it qual, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered or my inspection.

for my inspection.

Augusta, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best 1 have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger

general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.

Louisville, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sts. ap 14-tf

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of Subscription to an amount-not exceeding Sixry Thousand Dollars of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1852, at the following-named places:

At the office of Alfred Moss, Fairfax Court-house, under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the Mayon's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callan, Washington, D. C., under the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler, Fitzhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Lathan, or any three of them.

At the house of — Crombiz, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of — Crombie, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshua Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the School-House at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of James Coes, in Centreville, Fairfax

Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of James Cross, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of James Palmer, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. —— Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of them.;

G. W. HUNTER, Jr.,
F. D. RICHARDSON,
JARED MEAD.

F. D. RICHARDSON,
JARED MEAD,
WILLIAM T. RUMSEY,
THOMAS R. LOVE,
NOAH DEYO,
JAMES HUNTER,
THOMAS MOORE,
ALFRED MOSS,
Compulsaioners.

mar 27-3m THIS DAY RECEIVED, A FRESH LOT OF

R. MARHOFF'S CELEBRATED GERMAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is particularly adapted
to the CURE of all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, for readering the harshest skin delicately WHITE, SMOOTH and
SOFT—removing SALLOWNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURNS and REDNESS OF THE SKIN. For
Sale by

A. GRAY,

Broke seller, The st.

Broke seller, The st. may 6-tr

DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY, STEAM-BOAT, AND TELEGRAPH BOOK; being A GUIDE through the United States and Canada; also, giving the Ocean Steam-Packet arrangements, Telegraph lines and charges, list of hotels, &c., with a MAP of the United States and Canada, showing all the Canals, A. GRAY, 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dise. Efficient and trusty waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to baggage entrusted to their care.

MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Good accommodations for passengers remaining ever, at

MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Good accommodations for passengers remaining ever, a one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patronage of the public.

B. A. CLARK & CO. THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET con-

tains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most dis-tinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Painting and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and deand is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and ex-

sedingly interesting.

3 OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, ew York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

FOWLERS & WELLS.

PLASTERERS', BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS. TROWELS, Mitring Tools, Hammers, and Brushes, for Plasterers; Bricklayers' Trowels, Stone-Masons' Ham-mers and Trowels.

ners and Trowels.

GARDEN TOOLS.

Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Trowels and Lines for gain ening.
FISHING TACKLE.
Jointed Bamboo and Reed Rods, Sea Grass and Hemplines, Snoods and Hooks, in great variety.

BRISTLE AND FEATHER BRUSHES, warranted not to come to pieces; Whitewash, Paint, Sweep ing, Scrubbing, Dusting, Shoe and Fly Brushes.

HARDWARE.

Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, &c.

Ivory, Buffalo, Ebony, Rose-wood and Bone-handle Knives and Forks; Butchers', Cooks' and Bread Knives; Pen and Pocket Knives, in great variety. and Förks; Butchers, Joons
Pocket Knives, in great variety.

BASKET WARE.

Children's Carriages, Market Baskets, Work do., Fancy
do., together with a large collection, too numerous to mention, just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the Old Variety and Hardware Store,
Pennsylvania avenue, one door from 9th street, by

GEO. SAVAGE.

And Penna. av., opp. Seven Buildings, First Ward, by mar 27—tf JOSEPH L. SAVAGE & CO. NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always roady to supply No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles, put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles used ally kept in a family-furnishing forcesty and Produce Store, at rates lower than the usual retail prices.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH,

Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, may 10—tr

DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April
The SCIENTIFO SCHOOL attached embraces a MERCANTILE, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.
For particulars apply to
W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.

NEWARK, DEL., March 30. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD at the BANK OF THE UNION, Browns' Marble Building. EDUCATIONAL

THE UNION ACADEMY, Corner of 14th street and New York Avenue

Z. RICHARDS, Principal. H. CHASE,
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Sp. Circulaise can be obtained of the Principal, or arnham's Bookstore.

[nov 26—]

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY, Corner of Third street and Indiana avenue O. C. WIGHT, Principal.

A. G. CAROTHERS, Assistants. A. G. CAROTHERES, Assistants.
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WM. T. EVA, Teacher of the Primary Department.
D. E. GROUX, Teacher of Modern Languages.
R. GIBSON, Teacher of Drawing.
Sor For Circulars apply to the Principal, or at the cookstore of Wm. M. Morrison. [nov 24—4tf]

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-CIAL INSTITUTE, Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector,

and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M. THE DUTIES of this Institution will be fresumed of the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Ca usi's building.

In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryinand and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their

are. For terms and further information apply to the Bector, he Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, bejy 29-dtf

JAMES W. SHEAHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

**POFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north of H.

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.,

Surgeon Dentist,
Office near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue,
Uharges New York and Philadelphia prices, and guaranties his work to be equal to any done in those cities. DR. J. M. AUSTIN.

(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

SO OFFICE and Residence—P street, north side, one mar 27—tf

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry. THE subscriber would call the attention of Printe the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They

from Diamond to English, to which they particularly attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction.

Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping at reduced prices.

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Gloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribs.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall. ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL, in magnifi-cent bindings, varying in price from 50 cents to \$11. Also a dozen other varieties of approved Catholic Prayer Books. Some as low as 12½ cents.

WREATHS FOR MAY PARTIES! THE attention of little Misses is called to an assortmen of WREATHS and plain Ribbons for May parties, at MRS. COLLISON'S,

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONA-BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her

(OLD PENS AND PENCILS—a new article Fine and medium Tooth-Brushes
Porte-Monnaies, Vesta Roxes, Peocket Combs
Air-Balls, Hat-Brushes, Coat-Hooks
Ledies' Penknives, &c. At
WIMEN'S cheap cash Stationery store.
may 24—tr
Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

L'INE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving and writing upon with the style and pencil; and a variety of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy Store, Sixth street, feb 20—tr near Louisiana avenue.

N assortment of the above articles just opened at MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street. MRS. COLLISON
ap 30—tr [Sat. News.]
BONNET GIMPS also just received.

VOUMAN'S Popular CLASS BOOK OF CHEMISTRY, accompanied by Younan's "New Chart of Chemistry"—a very instructive thing for the Mohoel-room. For sale by may 10—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall. A FEW MORE LEFT-Of those pretty fancy
GRATE APRONS and PICTURE-FRAME PAPERS,
WIMER'S, Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

may 27-tr DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS for sale by A. GRAY, Bookseller, ap 20—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. I T is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given of its efficacy in diseases ariding from impurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofuls, Tetter, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, &c., &c. For sale at WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, may 24—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

(TOLD PAPER, plain and embossed; Silver, Copper, T White Metal, Chinese, Steel Blue, Carmine, and Ultamarine; embossed, glazed, figured and finest German Fancy, of all colors and Gold borders, of all sises; English and American Tissue, Oil, Tracing, Perforated, and Drawing Paper. For sale by A. GRAY, Bookseller, jan 19—Seventh street.

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VERY CHEAP!

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Second-hand Fresses, and appliage ing, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotyped with correctness and despatch.

N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & CO.,

No. 6 Sansom street.

H UNGARY and Kossuth, or an American exposition of the late Hungarian Revolution, with a steel plate portrait of the noble Magyar, by Rev. B. F. Tefft, D. D. For sale by A. GRAY,

7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows Hall.

Sixth street, near Louisiana av [Sat. News.]

patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

**Eps Crochet and other Bonnets stiffened and pressed to order.

**Eps SIXTH street, near Louislana avenue.

may 7—tr [Sat. News.]

AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c.

REHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for drawing and architectural purposes.
Cohen's Office Pencils, hard and soft.
Cohen's superfine prepared Polygrades, do.
Also Fendler's "Grayons superfins," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fangy Store, 6th street.

THE BUILDER'S GUIDE & MECHAN-IC'S PRICE-BOOK-For sale by june 16—tr A. GRAY, 7th street.

FANCY PAPER HEADQUARTERS!

GRATE APRONS—ANOTHER SUPPLY.

THE daily orders for these pretty parlor ornaments have compelled the subscriber to order another box, which he opens to-day, and invites those who desire choice patterns to give him an early call.

Also received, a few more pieces of Fancy CUT PAPER FOR PICTURE-FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES; and a few quires of CEILING PAPER yet on hand, at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, may 25—tr 6th street, near Louisiana avenue.

PENNEY'S Warranted "Tally-he Rasors"—good, or the money will be returned Shaving Creams, German Cologne French Paste Blacking—a superior article Blacking Brushes, Key-Rings, &c. At WIMER'S, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Collison's may 24—tr Millnery and Fancy Store.

ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!
4 Good FOOLSCAP, 1224 cents a quire!
Ink, from 4 to 8714 cents a bottle.
ENVELOPES as low as 15 cents a hundred! A
WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery str
usy 24—tr Sigth st., near Louisians av